

and a scientific peer review evaluation by qualified scientists in the Federal Government, colleges and universities, State agricultural experiment stations, and the private sector.

(b) **DEFICIT REDUCTION.**—Any funds made available under this Act that are not expended because of subsection (a) shall revert to the general fund of the Treasury for deficit reduction.

CONRAD AMENDMENT NO. 2698

Mr. CONRAD proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1976, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . REPAYMENT OF ADVANCE DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS FOR 1995 DISASTER LOSSES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (G) and (H) of section 114(a)(2) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445j(a)(2)), if the producers on a farm received an advance deficiency payment for the 1995 crop of a commodity and suffered a loss in the production of the crop due to weather or related condition, the producers shall not be required to repay an amount of the payment that is equal to, subject to subsection (b), the product obtained by multiplying the applicable crop acreage base and the farm program payment yield.

(b) **LIMITATIONS.**—The amount of the payment that the producers on a farm are not required to repay under subsection (a) shall—

(1) not exceed \$2,500; and
(2) not be available for production on which crop insurance coverage is available, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) **FUNDING.**—Up to \$35,000,000 that has been made available to carry out the export enhancement program established under section 301 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5651) during fiscal year 1996 may be used to carry out this section.

BUMPERS (AND BRYAN) AMENDMENT NO. 2699

Mr. BUMPERS (for himself and Mr. BRYAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1976, supra; as follows:

On page 65, line 18, before the period at the end, insert the following: “: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this Act to carry out the market promotion program established under section 203 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5623) may be used to provide cost-share assistance only to organizations that are recognized as small business concerns under section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)) or to associations described in the first section of the Act entitled ‘An Act to authorize association of producers of agricultural products’, approved February 22, 1922 (7 U.S.C. 291): *Provided further*, That such funds may not be used to provide cost-share assistance to a foreign eligible trade organization: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to carry out the market promotion program established under section 203 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5623) if the aggregate amount of funds and value of commodities under the program exceeds \$70,000,000”.

DORGAN (AND CONRAD) AMENDMENT NO. 2700

Mr. COCHRAN (for Mr. DORGAN, for himself, and Mr. CONRAD) proposed an

amendment to the bill H.R. 1976, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ SENSE OF THE SENATE ON UNITED STATES-CANADIAN COOPERATION CONCERNING AN OUTLET TO RELIEVE FLOODING AT DEVILS LAKE IN NORTH DAKOTA.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Senate finds that—

(1) flooding in Devils Lake Basin, North Dakota, has resulted in water levels in the lake reaching their highest point in 120 years;

(2)(A) 667,000 trees are inundated and dying;

(B) 2500 homeowners in the county are pumping water from basements;

(C) the town of Devils Lake is threatened with lake water nearing the limits of the protective dikes of the lake;

(D) 17,400 acres of land have been inundated;

(E) roads are under water;

(F) other roads are closed and will be abandoned;

(G) homes and businesses have been diked, abandoned, or closed; and

(H) if the lake rises another 2 to 3 feet, damages of approximately \$74,000,000 will occur;

(3) the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation are now studying the feasibility of constructing an outlet from Devils Lake Basin;

(4) an outlet from Devils Lake Basin will allow the transfer of water from Devils Lake Basin to the Red River of the North watershed that the United States shares with Canada; and

(5) the Treaty Relating to the Boundary Waters and Questions Arising Along the Boundary Between the United States and Canada, signed at Washington on January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448; TS 548) (commonly known as the “Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909”), provides that “. . . waters flowing across the boundary shall not be polluted on either side to the injury of health or property on the other.” (36 Stat. 2450).

(b) **SENSE OF THE SENATE.**—It is the sense of the Senate that the United States Government should seek to establish a joint United States-Canadian technical committee to review the Devils Lake Basin emergency outlet project to consider options for an outlet that would meet Canadian concerns in regard to the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909.

DOLE AMENDMENT NO. 2701

Mr. COCHRAN (for Mr. DOLE) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1976, supra; as follows:

On page 13, line 23, insert the following after “law”: “: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading for the National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research, not less than \$1,000,000 shall be available for the Grain Marketing Research Laboratory in Manhattan, Kansas”.

ABRAHAM (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2702

Mr. COCHRAN (for Mr. ABRAHAM, for himself, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. GRAMS) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1976, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII, insert the following:

SEC. 7 . ELIMINATION OF UNNECESSARY ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

(a) **SWINE HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—Section 11 of the Swine Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 3810) is repealed.

(b) **GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—Section 2404 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 6703) is repealed.

GORTON (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2703

Mr. COCHRAN (for Mr. GORTON, for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. BURNS) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1976, supra; as follows:

To H.R. 1976, Title VII General Provisions, on page 84, line 1, insert the following new section:

SEC. 730. Upon the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall immediately withdraw Federal regulation 36 CFR Part 223 promulgated on September 8, 1995, for a period of no less than 120 days; provided that during such time the Secretary shall take notice and public comment on the regulations and make the necessary revisions to reflect public comment. Any fines assessed pursuant to 36 CFR Part 223, from the effective date of said regulation to the date of enactment of this Act, shall be null and void. During the 120 day period, the interim regulatory guidelines published pursuant to 55 CFR 48572 and 56 CFR 65834 shall remain in effect.

BENNETT AMENDMENT NO. 2704

Mr. COCHRAN (for Mr. BENNETT) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1976, supra; as follows:

On page 25, line 14, strike \$564,685,000 and insert \$563,004,000.

On page 37, line 8, strike \$1,000,000 and insert \$2,681,000.

FEINGOLD AMENDMENT NO. 2705

Mr. COCHRAN (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1976, supra; as follows:

On page 44, line 16, before the period insert the following: “*Provided further*, That loan guarantees for business and industry assistance funded under this heading shall be made available to tourist or other recreational businesses in rural communities”.

LEAHY AMENDMENT NO. 2706

Mr. COCHRAN (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1976, supra; as follows:

On page 14, strike on line 12, “40,670,000” and insert in lieu thereof, “42,620,000”.

On page 15, strike on line 17, “\$419,622,000” and insert in lieu thereof “421,622,000.”

On page 82, reduce “\$800,000,000” by \$4,444,000.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 19, 1995, at 9 a.m., in SR-332, to mark up the Committee's Budget Reconciliation instructions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 19, 1995, to conduct a hearing on legislation to reform public housing and tenant based section 8 assistance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to conduct a business meeting Tuesday, September 19, at 9:30 a.m., hearing room SD-406, to consider the nomination of Greta Joy Dicus, to be a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and reconciliation legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Tuesday, September 19, at 2:30 p.m. for a markup on reconciliation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 19, 1995, at 2:30 p.m., in room 428A, Russell Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing focusing on tax issues impacting small business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs would like to request unanimous consent to hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to receive the legislative presentation of the American Legion. The hearing will be held on September 19, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., in room 334 of the Cannon House Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 19, 1995, at 6 p.m. to hold a closed business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM, TECHNOLOGY, AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Technology, and Government Information of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, be authorized to meet during a session of

the Senate on Tuesday, September 19, 1995, at 10 a.m., in Senate Dirksen room G66, on the Ruby Ridge incident.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THIRD BATTLE OF WINCHESTER

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the brave Confederate and Union soldiers who fought in a turning-point battle 131 years ago today near Winchester, VA. The Third Battle of Winchester claimed more than 9,000 casualties and led to the burning and massive destruction of the Shenandoah Valley, which had effectively served as the Confederate Army's breadbasket, supplying food and materials that were critical to the war effort.

It is fitting that today the House of Representatives, under the skillful leadership of Representatives FRANK WOLF, passed H.R. 1091, which contains title IV, a section containing the Shenandoah Valley National Battlefield Partnership Act. I have introduced the same legislation here in the Senate. I note to my colleagues that we passed this bill by unanimous consent last year and I hope we will take the same step this year.

Mr. President, the Civil War is an important lesson for America and indeed, the rest of the world.

Here we are, 131 years since the War Between the States, and the same type of fighting and carnage that wrought havoc on Winchester and valley towns like New Market, Toms Brook, Port Republic, and Cedar Creek, is brutally being carried out in the Balkans today.

I have traveled five times to the war-torn Bosnian region. About 4 weeks ago I was there with my good and courageous friend Senator KERREY of Nebraska. We were in Croatia, right on the border with Bosnia. We went through villages that had been ravaged by cannons and soldiers.

Senator KERREY and I visited a refugee camp and talked with a doctor who appeared to be the spokesman for his group.

I asked this doctor, "Can you explain to me why we are here, in this century, fighting this type of war of wanton destruction between people who live in villages and towns together and who live inside the same country."

The doctor answered by saying, "Senator, go back and study the origins of your Civil War."

His answer, Mr. President, is the reason we must pay tribute to our heritage by preserving our Civil War battlefields in the Shenandoah Valley. We must preserve these battlefields so that we may create a better understanding in successive generations. The threats to the United States today are unlike World War I and World War II. The threats today are from the weapons of mass destruction, but also from the

cultural and religious civil wars that take place throughout the world.

As we see in Bosnia and the Balkans today, these internal civil wars can boil over into neighboring countries and indeed, into Western Europe and North America.

The lessons for future generations are how best we can deter these wars from taking place. How best we, as a nation and leader of the free world, can step forward and try and bring about peace. Often the teachings and understandings begin hear at home and on hallowed ground like the Shenandoah Valley battlefields.

Mr. President, yesterday I attended the dedication of the Third Battle of Winchester. It was a great pleasure to be among so many friends and to join in the celebration of preserving that historic battlefield.

The commitment by local government and private preservation groups has energized me to ensure that the battlefields in the valley receive their long overdue national recognition.

Mr. President, I ask that my remarks from yesterday's ceremony be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS BY SENATOR JOHN WARNER ON THE DEDICATION OF THE THIRD BATTLE OF WINCHESTER SEPTEMBER 18, 1995.

Good Morning, Director Kennedy, Director Diehl, distinguished guests and ladies and gentleman.

I want to join in applauding the tenacity of Congressman WOLF for successfully bringing the parties to agreement, the generosity of Dave Holliday as a responsible steward of this historic property, the commitment of the APCWS for effective preservation efforts here and throughout Virginia, and the responsiveness of the Civil War Trust for recognizing the urgency of preserving this unspoiled ground.

In the many years that I have traveled throughout the Valley, I have heard firsthand the heroic stories passed down from generation to generation about this war of valiant military strategies and brave personal sacrifices.

Many persons unfamiliar with the deep, intergenerational scars marking this period often ask, "why now"? Why, after more than a century, stoke the coals of resentment associated with the most divisive conflict in our history?

It is not about reviving old hostilities, but of remembering, and paying homage, to old hurts.

So many families, so many businesses were destroyed or damaged irrevocably by forces beyond their control.

Innocent civilians bore the burdens of "the burning."

No one who lived in this valley escaped some vestige of the misery which plagued the area throughout the conflict. Their descendants share the pain and the pride today.

This region suffered severely from the destruction caused by the 100 engagements that occurred here. Throughout the war, Winchester was pivotal to both sides, having changed hands seventy-six times.

The epic ebb and flow of Confederate and Union forces during this conflict, however, is eloquently preserved in books by America's most respected historians—Bruce Catton, Shelby Foote, Douglas Southall Freeman, and Jim McPherson—and on film for the benefit of future generations.